ORRESPONDENTS

A BABY'S SMILE. As through the busy street I pass,
Often in sun or rain,
I mark some pleasant household group,
Behind the window-pane;
The mother is politely blind,
The father does not see,
But if I note a baby there,
The baby smiles at me.

Dear sinless soul of babyhood! Dear siniess soul of baryhood:
She does not coldly wait
To ask about my bank account,
Or bonds, or real estate,
With small soft face against the pane
And dove-like coo the while, e beckons with her dainty hand, and answers back my smile.

She never heard my name,
Nor query of my social place,
Nor question whence I came;
No tedious rule of etiquette
Restrains her loving grace,
Or chills the winning smile that lights
Her lovely wildflower face.

She knows me by that nameless sense, That wisdom sweet and fine, Which babies have ere time has spoiled Their innocence divine; That strange, unerring magnetism Which some kind angel sends, By which all sinless things perceive And recognize their friends;

Which draws the pigeons to my hand, Feurless and trustful still, Which makes the social sparrows crowd My friendly window-sill; The silent sympathy which makes The homeless dog I meet Forget his hungry lonesomeness To fawn about my feet.

Ah! though the world seems full, so times,
Of darkness and of dust,
The soul is not quite desolate
Which birds and babies trust;
Life is not at all a wilderness,
Made up of grief and guile,
While eyes so shadowless and sweet
Smile back to eyes that smile! -Elizabeth Akers Allen, in Youth's Compa

YOUTH

O youth, sweet youth!-never so dear to As now when I shall miss thy company. away? It is not long, but a brief summer day Which quickly sped, methinks, that thou walked 'neath bright or somber

Our path made ever gay by hope and joy; Thy beauteous, white-winged doves, that tame, yet coy,

Thou wast a grave companion—passing fair Thy brow and eyes, but thy sweet smile too

How dark shall be the path where I must Alone henceforward, only God may know brace, One lingering look upon thy fading face, And then farewell-nor cast one glance be-

I can not see, my eyes with tears are blind! -Stuart Sterne, in New York Evening Post.

Reminiscences of the Late William Cullen [From the New York Sun.]

tering assiduity for a long series of

The venerable subject of this notice

had a high sense of personal dignity, which he was ready to assert in his quiet

way on all proper occasions. We have heard it stated that during Dickens's

last visit to this country Mr. Bryant called upon him and sent up his card.

For some reason never, perhaps, clearly explained, the great English novelist declined to receive the great American bard. Probably no slight was intended. Nevertheless, when the press of New York City gave Mr. Dickens a reception

just as he was on the point of sailing for Europe, Mr. Bryant was invited to preside. He declined to accept the in-vitation and Mr. Horace Greeley took

A writer in the Post says that the

represents him as actually composing

duction that its authorship was left in

considerable doubt.
"The Review at that day was con-

opinion, none of our native writers had

attained. Channing, and others of the club through whose hands the manu-

script was passed, concurred in this

Good News. (85 cts.) Shining River (85 cts.) Are two Sunday School Song Books that are Sunshine of Song (Vocat) Cluster of Gems

der than any other kind in the market. We will cheerfully ship a sample of our Grand Charter Oak with an automatic shelf to ahy responsible dealer or housekeeper who desires to examine it before purchasing, and at end of ten days, if it is not acknowledged as having more conveniences and being the best constructed, finest finished, mest elegantly proportioned, perfectly operating and heaviest cooking stove ever made or offered for the price at which it is rapidly being sold, it can be held subject to our order, and we will pay all expenses. Respectfully yours, EXCELSTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 612 to 615 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

Booley's Yeast Powder,"

Said a lady, "has made itself indispensable in our kitchen. Our biscuits, cake, waffles, muffins, and such like things with its aid are always enjoyable and good. We would not be without it in our family. We have used it for over fifteen years, and it has never disappointed us yet."

Wiry shake or have chills when Swiss Ague Cure can be had for 50 cents and \$1 per bottle!

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lohoson's New Method for Thorough Base.

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VEGETINE."

Says a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visit-od the Laboratory and convinced myself of its require merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and hey are compounded in such a manner as to pro-tuce astonishing results."

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Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness VEGETINE Is the great remedy for General Debility. VEGETINE

SPRING MEDICINE.

VECETINE

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. the mysterious author was a member of civilization.

the Massachusetts State Senate, which was then in session. Throwing every thing else aside, the editor seized his hat and cane and set out for Boston on foot. Arrived at the State House, he sought the Senate Chamber, and had pointed out to him the person he was looking for—a tall, middle-aged man, with a business-like aspect. Piainly, this was not the author of 'Thanatopsis,' and, without waiting for an introduction, he started for home again in great disap pointment. The mistake on the part of his informant was the result of a similarity of names between the poet and the Senator, but it soon led, by a round-about course, to the identification he desired, and a correspondence was open which brought the two young men into those relations of friendship and respect which each cherished through life.

American Review in 1816."

"Mr. Bryant's tenderness of the feelngs of other persons, and his earnest lesire always to avoid the giving of unnecessary pain, were very marked. Very soon after I began to do the duties of literary editor, Mr. Bryant, who was reading a review of a little book of wretchedly halting verse, said to me:

"I wish you would deal very gently with poets, especially with the weaker

"Later I had a very bad case of poetic idiocy to deal with, and as Mr. Bryant happened to come into my room while I was debating the matter in my mind, I said to him that I was embarrassed by his injunction to deal gently with poets, and pointed out to him the utter impossibility of finding any thing to praise or even lightly to condemn in the book before me. He answered: 'No, you can't praise it, of course; it won't do to lie about it, but'-turning the volume over and inspecting it—'you might say that the binding is securely put on, and that —well, the binder has planed the edges

pretty smooth."" Mr. Bryant was profoundly a religious man. He was a Unitarian of the old Massachusetts type, whereof Dr. William Ellery Channing was the chief

The dead poet was stricken down while in the performance of a duty that awakened reminiscences of his early struggles in the cause of liberty, equality, and fraternity. At the unveiling of the statue of Mazzinl in Central Park, he stood with bare head under a blazing sun while he delivered an eloquen eulogium on the Italian patriot. From he exhaustion of that last day's toil he never recovered. Retiring to his home, he wrapped the drapery of his couch about him, and lay down to pleasant

#### What an Earthquake is Like.

A resident of Caracas, writing to

riend in Montreal, gives the following

description of the recent earthquake at that place: We had on the 12th of

April, about twenty minutes to nine p m., about as lively a shake as I want to experience. I first heard a loud, rum-bling noise, and then it seemed as though a thousand-ton engine was rushing over the pavements, and then a scream like a hundred engines run mad, and then the house began to shake and the floor began to rise up, and about that time I was out in the open yard. There were a few risings in the floor of the yard, and all was over so far as Caracas was concerned. A few pictures and mirrors fell to the ground in some of the houses; in the cathedral an image or two fell down—and nothing more. But the town of Cua, about twelve miles from here-a beautiful and flourishing Mr. Bryant was a man of the simplest tastes and habits. From early youth he delighted in the country, and loved to roam over its hills and through its valleys. He was an expert gymnast. Af-ter he had passed the milestone of four-score, he could outwalk many a young man at his rural home in Berkshire or on the pavements of the metropolis. Forty years ago he listened to the lec-tures on hygiene and dietetics of that erratic genius, Sylvester Graham, the founder of what was once known as the arms. Mosquerias coffee-yard-the one you visited while here—was filled with people, 100 to 150 sleeping there nightly for a week or more, some on the bare ground and some under tents, and the tents were wonderful to behold, both there and in the town. Graham system, and even yet lingers among us in the shape of Graham bread. Graham was a superb lecturer. He was a native-born orator, and carried his audiences along with him to the extrement length. tremest lengths. He not only discard-Tents, shanties, gypsy encampments, tents of canvas, white, striped and speckled, of calico, of coffee-bags, of old sheets and of paper—any thing answered. Finally, things became more quiet; we had daily shocks, but light ones, and ed spirits and wine and every form of alcoholic beverages, but placed the drinking of tea and coffee, and the cating of meat, and the use of pepper and condiments of that description among the deadly sins. Graham produced a strong impression upon all who had dyspepsia or the blues, arising from indigestion, but did not exactly know what alled them. So, under his teachings, thousands of semi-invalids in New people began to sleep in their houses. Holy Week came on and church proces sions also. In one procession a woman ecame alarmed and screamed, and immediately a stampede began to the cry of "temblose," and then women and children were crushed and injured by be-York and New England threw physic to the dogs, and fell back upon Graham bread. Among them was Mr. Bryant, ing trampled upon, and one woman killed, but there was no "temblose." The President issued an order stopping who gave an elaborate review in the Evening Post of Graham's two volumes, Evening Post of Graham's two volumes, which brought hi a and his system into preminence before the public. It is from Graham's theories that Mr. Bryant caught the idea of making his breakfasts on oatmeal, a practice, we believe, which he pursued with unfalprocessions, and closing the churches until Easter, and on Sunday, the 28th, at half-past 8 o'clock, while the fashion-able church, Alta Gracia, just above my house, was filled to the utmost, came

## Origin of a Popular Song.

another severe shock and stampede

Women with long trains fell and were trampled on and hurt, and among the

earrings, bracelets, chains, etc. And

that was all for Caracas. Not so, how-ever, with the town of Ocumare, about

houses, while the cottages of the poor

the same distance from here as

"Old Rosin the Bow" was the favorite universal song, all around and about here forty years ago, and it now comes up again and is the most popular of all songs. The same may be said of the first of the operation songs, "I'm Afloat," and of that sweetest of species, if we may so call it, "Listen to the Mocking Bird."—Reveille.

scheme of "Thanatopsis" was devised while young Bryant was still a student at Williams, and that "local tradition The name of this song is not "Old Rosin the Bow;" it is "Old Rossum the Beau." It was written by Colonel W. H. Soarks, formerly of Natchez. the poem while seated on a rock in a think he told us he wrote the song while lovely ravine known as Flora's Glen, a resident of our city. Old Rossum was on the outskirts of Williamstown. For somewhat after the Beau Brummel ornearly four years the work lay in its author's portfolio, untouched, save for the purposes of occasional correction; We met the Colonel at Atlanta last

then it was sent to the North American summer a year ago---we had known him Review, with so modest a note of intro- from the days of our earliest childhood ---where he was boarding at the Kim-ball House, with his young beautiful and devoted wife. He was something over ducted by a number of young literary gentlemen, united under the name of ive and lively as though he were but the 'North American Club.' A com- 40. He met the New York State Press mittee of publication managed the business of the periodical, while two members, Richard H. Dana, and Edward T. life and vivacity made him quite a lion Channing, had the editorial department in charge. Dana read 'Thanatopsis' now residing on his plantation in Louiscarefully when it was submitted, and ana. Colonel J. P. Walworth and some turned it over to his associate with the remark, that it could not possibly be the work of an American. There was a completeness, an artistic finish about it, added to the beauty and grandeur of the ideas, to which, in his The "Baby's Best Friend" is Dr. Buil's

Baby Syrup, since it maintains the baby's health by keeping it free from Colic, Diarrhea, etc. Price, 25 cta.

view. One day, while the poem was still under consideration, Dana received intelligence at his Cambridge home that

Fashion Notes.

Pale greenish yellow is a new color The Marie Stuart is one of the favor-

Flower combs are designed for even-Bangle neck-laces and bangle fingerrings are worn.

Many of the rich, old-fashioned colors are revived. Silver and gold threads are interwoven in chip bonnets. Yellow fancy straw hats with red trimmings for brunettes. Pearled galloons are used both for

dress and hat trimmings. The Byron collar and cuffs are favor for mourning wear. Thanatopsis' appeared in the North Lisle thread gloves in all colors are An editorial associate in the Post conto be worn this season. Large gypsy hats are among the new importations for summer.

Greek circlets of gold, silver or tor-toise shell are worn for the hair. Pleated basques with square yokes are worn by girls in their teens. Bandeaux and girdles of Roman pearls are worn with evening dresses. Train-supporters are necessary when

long skirts are worn out of doors. The strangest freak of the season is he use of dark hosiery for children. A long veil of pale-blue gauze, with border of moss-green foliage, is lovely Kilt skirts and cutaway jackets should not be worn by stout or elderly ladies. Deep cups of silver or gold filagree

sleeves. The coronet-shaped bonnet is pronounced very unbecoming to American

Amber and rainbow beads are min gled with the richest fringes and passe-Black and brown and navy blue stock-ings are to be worn with light and white

Delicate little thin gold finger-rings, ornamented with tiny dangling coins,

Barege, so long cast upon the waters of oblivion, has returned to us after many days. White linen, mixed with marseilles and pique, will be fashionable in sum-mer-suits.

Striped goods are not in as high fa vor, although some very pretty patterns are seen. Spanish lace scarfs, black, white and beige colored, are having a run of pop-

When low shoes are worn out of doors the stockings must be dark or to match

Colored embroideries are seen on all sorts of laundried suits and underwear. The work is wrought with floss, French Costumes that just touch the ground

style, are now in favor.

Small buttons are used in preference to large ones. The Mosaic inlaid pearl, French horn inlaid, rose pearl engraved and vegetable ivory are all of small size.

How Popular Songs are Written. when he heard a dirty little urchin yell to his mother, "Sa-ay, mam! Pet me in my little bed!" There was his subject! And, going home, filled with a determination to write the most unutterable mess of dreariness he could think of, he composed the song which has since made him famous. His little joke was well received, and its reputation spread until the sales reached an enormous figure. In this connection, let me give you the number of copies sold of a few of the best publications of this kind: "Put me in my little bed," by Dexter Smith, 250,000; "Mollie Darling," by Will S. Hays, 40,000; "Silver threads among the gold," by Danks (who is very popular), 75,000; "Come home, father," 50,000; "Evangeline," 25,000; "Tramp, tramp, tramp," 100,-000; "Norah O'Neil," 100,000; "Sweet Genevieve," 20,000. Many of these still sell steadily, and will doubt-less continue to do so for a number of years. Songs written to suit the times frequently reach immense sales, and, as in book publications, those which apmen were thieves, who wrenched off pear the weakest are not infrequently

the most successful. Counterfeit Coin. fated Cua. Ocumare had the best part of the town destroyed, viz., all the fine It would hardly be supposed that so large at amount as two million dollars in counterfeit silver and gold coin is now afloat in this country, but such, ac-cording to the estimate of treasury experts, is the fact, and, moreover, the total is constantly increasing. This spurious money passes through thousands of innocent hands, until finally it is caught in the meshes of the net laid by the secret service or is recognized by a lynx-eyed expert in some large bank. Then the unfortunate holder the victim of the counterfeiter's skillful rascality. In order to imitate a coin successfully-that is, so that it will deceive, not the genral public, because probably most persons never take a second look at the coin they receive, provided its appearance seems right, but the clerk or cashier moderately well accustomed to handling money—the coun-terfeiter must regard both execution, size and weight. The last is most important in gold coin, because the least current weight of the latter is established, whereas in silver a coin of light weight, so long as the reduction manifestly too great, will pass. It is a difficult mat'er to lay down any general rules for detecting counterfeit One of the most ingenious little mechanical contrivances for both measuring and weighing coin, and which has, we are informed, been adopted in the United States mints and treasury and many banks, will be found illustrated in our last issue. In general the milling on the edge of the counterfeit coin is always poorly executed as compared with the genuine; but wear of the later often renders the distinction difficult to draw. Anothen point worth remembering is

Scientific American.

Fight With a Bull.

Late last fall Mr. Lardin, a man of wealth and an admirer of blooded stock, imported from England a splendid 2year-old short-horned Durham bull at a cost of \$2,650; also two . Durham heif ers at a cost of \$550 each. "El Toro" was considered not only by its owner but by all who saw him, as one of the most perfect specimens of his species ever brought to this country. He was tractable and soon became almost a pet with his master, who kept the 2,300-pour onster housed but not tied. Three weeks ago Mr. Lardin, who weighs over 200 pounds, went into the stable for the purpose of putting a rope through an him up. Placing his hand on the ani-mal's horn, Mr. Lardin was about to reach down to seize the ring, when the bull suddenly threw up his head, strik-ing Mr. Lardin just over the left eye with the horn and knocking him down. Turning with all the quickness of a rat terrier, the infuriated brute sprang upon the prostrate man and attempted gore and crush him to death. Luckily Mr. Lardin fell close to the wall of the stable, so that the animal was unable to carry out his purpose by reason of his horns striking the side of the building.

The animal then attempted to crush his victim by kneeling upon him, but again the side of the stable prevented. This failure seemed to madden him still further, and he threw his whole tremendous weight agains the side of the building in a desperate attempt to once more use his horns. Fortunately the boards stood the test but one of his horns struck Mr. Lardin on the left shoulder, and passing over his chest until reaching the breastbone, where but for the shelter afforded by the wall a death-wound must have been inflicted. Lying as still as he could, while the bull was butting ing cautiously for the ring in the ani-mal's nose, when a sudden movement brought it within reach, and it was intantly seized by the desperate man. With a quick wrench and a death grip the bull found himself instantly shorn of strength. With both wrists almost broken, both thumbs nearly dislocated, his body crushed and bleeding, and nearly stripped of clothing, Mr. Lardin staggered to his feet and led the bull out of the stable, across a lot to an eight-rail fence. Here he pulled the brute's nose up after him as he climbed until he was ready to drop on the other side, when he let go and ran as fast as his legs could carry him .- Oil City (P. . .)

#### Sitting-Bull's New Programme.

Father Genin, the Sioux Missionary, from

which the following facts are obtained: Sitting-Bull and his warriors, and nunerous other Indians over whom he has control, are discontented with their in walking, bodices with waistcoats, and laced or Oxford shoes, in the English lons, first, because they are not well ions, first, because they are not well treated, and, second, because of the carcity of buffalo and other game upon which they subsist. It was on this actrast being given with two or three satin pipings and clusters of loops of oddly blended colors.

count they raided down into the Milk River country last winter, at which time they came down almost to Fort Peck. when he must move south of the British line or starve. He expects to have trouble with the British forces, and to overpower them, and then is determined There is also a great rage for small gilt to go south to the buffalo country and and demand a surrender or fight. In anticipation of this change, he has call-ed a council of all the Indians on the place—was by the same shock entirely destroyed, and from 300 to 400 lives lost. Our President has sent money, provisions and troops to the place, and has done every thing possible to alleviate the sufferings of the people. His wife, "Nina Belen," and family, rushed into the Plaza and had tents put up, and for me, use them in the Plaza and had tents put up, and for me, use the man to the place. Whet I ment at the suffering to the place and the suffering to the place and the place arried to his place. The place who begin the other of thus form at the thus form at the these the place and the place ar the Plaza and had tents put up, and for many days slept therein. Thousands of people left town that day; in fact, all that could; the rest slept in the Plaza, some in tents and on cots, but the majority on the benches and on the side walks, and for a few days the appearance of the city was really ludicrous—every park, square, wide street or open space was filled with tents, and the middle of the streets with soldiers under arms. Mosquerias coffee ward—the considerations it will be seen that mouth. Their immediate object is to demand food, and if it is not forthcoming they will attack Majorthe poolies, and for a few days the appearance of the city was really ludicrous—the poolie wants such miserable stuff as the profits of the main crop is pretty sure to take the most of the profits, sometimes more. Walsh and his mounted police, and, after having overcome them, will then southern farming. The money expended of in buying provisions which the planter move to the south, where they must of necessity encounter our own forces the public wants such miserable stuff as their control of the city was really ludicrous—the public wants such miserable stuff as their control of the city was really ludicrous—the public wants such miserable stuff as their control of the control of the control of the control of the main crop is pretty sure to take the most of the profits, sometimes more. This has been the great difficulty with after having overcome them, will then southern farming. The money expended of in buying provisions which the planter of the cotton crop. It does not profits on the cotton cro is too good for your use. Good day!"
And the young composer half angrily strode out of the office, reflecting upon the degeneracy of the public mind. He was going along one of the narrow Boston streets, absorbed in his thoughts, ton streets, absorbed in his thoughts, the stay north of the Missouri and roam about the Milk River country, which includes a long, narrow strip, adjacent to the stay north of the missouri and roam about the Milk River country, which includes a long, narrow strip, adjacent to the stay north of the missouri and roam about the Milk River country, which includes a long, narrow strip, adjacent to the missouri and roam about the Milk River country, which includes a long, narrow strip, adjacent to the missouri and roam about the Milk River country, which includes a long, narrow strip, adjacent to the country and the exclusion of every thing else. Thus with cotton, it employs labor on the farm only a few months in the year.

## An Ingenious Millionaire.

The scope of Mr. Winans's inventive

genius embraced every thing that promised to be useful. His improvement of the organ, by which the touch is made as easy as that of a piano, has been recognized and adopted. Devoted to nusic, he built at Newport an organ containing his improvements, which oceupied a separate building, and which, under the hand of the celebrated organist, Morgan, attracted to his villa the crowd of visitors on their evening Had he lived he would have completed a still larger instrument at Alexandroffsky, which the public would perfect in this respect as art could make it, and arranged contrivances by which he moisture of the atmosphere in the house was regulated with the same certainty as the temperature. Fond of fishing, Mr. Winans built an iron tres-To be certain of a constant supply of water in the reservoir of his talent confined to the mechanic arts. Had there been an occasion he would have earned his living as a sculptor. He modeled well in clay, and his bust of himself is no mean effort of the sculptor's art. The cigar steamer, so-called the joint invention of the father and his two sons, Thomas and William, would of itself have made the name of the family widely known; and if, as the surrivor believes, it proves ultimately a necess, will rank among the great ben-

a deposit of oil which exhibits none of contrary, spouts from the sand in a re-fined condition. The oil comes from thet absence of clear tone in a coin is the well in a pale green transparent fluid, not necessarily proof of its falsity, be- and can be used in lamps at once. It and secure a more decisive success than cause it may and does happen that a gives a brilliant light, and with no he could by treating all crops alike. crack or flaw is made in the metal dur- smoke or odor, and stands a fire test of He need not abandon other products ing the rolling, and this, just as in a one hundred and ten degrees, a lighted bell, will of course destroy the vibrations match being thrown into a vessel con- but he will have the satisfaction not and make the sound dull and flat .- taining the oil failing to ignite it. It only of gratifying his own desires, but

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Jelly Cake .- 1 cup sugar, 3 eggs, tablespoons of sweet cream, 2 teaspoon of cream-tartar, 1 teaspoon of soda, 1

cup of tea. White Currant Wine .-- Take white currants, squeeze out the juice, put as nuch water on the currants as there is uice; mix the two; add to each gallon d pounds of sugar; let it work 2 or months; then bottle.

Corn Cake .-- 1 cupful of Indian me 1 cupful of flour, 1 teaspoonful of cream-tartar, 1 teaspoonful of saleratus, a piece of butter the size of an egg, 2 eggs, 1 cupful of milk, and less than upful of sugar.

Coffee Bread .- Set a sponge of milk utter and flour, a little salt with a little reast to raise it: let it rise, then work it a little, putting in currants or raising and a little sugar. Let it rise again very light, then mold it into a loaf. Again let it rise, and bake. It must be cept warm from the start or it will no

Canning Fruit Cold .- A lady in Springfield, Mass., according to the Union, has been making some interesting experiments in putting up canned goods without cooking. Heating the fruit tends more or less to the injury of the flavor, and the lady referred to has und that by filling the cans with fruit and then with pure cold water, and alowing them to stand until all the con ined air has escaped, the fruit will, if hen sealed perfectly, keep indefinitely without change, or loss of original flavor

How to Make Coffee .- In the first place, take care to get the very best cof-fee, equal parts of Mocha and Java, al-ready roasted. This keep in a tightly covered jar, and grind it fresh every morning. For 3 grown people take 6 tablespoonfuls of coffee, put it in a bowl, and break a fresh egg into it shell and and break a fresh egg into it, shell and all. Mix till the coffee is wet throughout, then put into a hot tin coffee-pot, turn on 2 quarts of boiling water, set it on the stove, and let it boil briskly for 10 minutes; then pour in a cupful of cold water, set it on the table a minute or two to settle, and then pour through a little wire strainer into the coffee-pot intended for the table. By boiling a jug of milk, to use with the coffee, it can ways be good. There is no possible ex-cuse for bad coffee, and yet how seldom to we see it good!

Chocolate Custard .- Put 14 pints of nilk, with a cup of sugar in it, into a tin pail and set into a kettle of boiling water; then put i pint of milk into a saucepan and add a heaping tablespoon-ful of Baker's chocolate, shaved fine; boil this slowly a few minutes; wet a tablespoonful of Maizena or corn-starch in 2 of cold milk, and when smooth stir into the boiling milk in the pail; The Chicago Tribune publishes an account of an interview at Bismarck with also the chocolate after straining it, and lastly the beaten yelks of S eggs; stir till smooth, flavor with vanilla. Use more chocolate and sugar if you want it richer; pour into a dish or glass cups. Before serving beat 3 whites stiff with a spoonful of sugar and lay on the top.

### FARM TOPICS.

A system of mixed husbandry is undoubedly best adapted to most farmers in sections where various kinds of farm products can be grown. This, howev-er, does not exclude the culture of specialties, to which more than average attention is paid, and from which greater profit is expected. It is inevitable that this should be so. The time will never come when cotton will not be the lead ing staple of some of the Southern States, though every year more attention is, and will be, paid to the other | who begin with fictitious literature, and

cludes a long, narrow strip, adjacent to the British frontier in Northern Dakota and Montana, and is full of buffalo and and last, in gathering and marketing other game. He was also willing to return in person to the United States and growing of a few years ago was open to the same objection, but the Western farmer had the advantage of stock feed-ing in winter, so as to be profitably emhold a conference with the proper au-thorities at Chicago or Washington if guarantees were given him that he would not be hanged or placed in any personal ployed for a part at least of this usudanger. is usually recommended to Southern farmers as a good substitute in part for cotton. But corn is planted, cultivated and harvested at the same time as cotton, and can not be extensively grown without interfering with that. the Southern farmer needs is not to discard corn-growing entirely, but to get some other crop which will better al-ternate the season of cultivation. In the Northern farmer's system of mixed husbandry, there are corn, wheat, oats, barley, beans, potatoes, live stock and

and something to sell, nearly every month in the year. Still, almost every farmer has some specialty. What it is depends upon his have enjoyed as much as his family farm, location and taste. Farmers dif-would have done. Turning his atten-fer as much as any class of workers, would have done. Turning his actual tion to the piano, he invented and patented a mode of increasing the patented a mode of its sound. Ven-kinds of men. A farmer has not only kinds of men. A farmer has not only kinds of men. tilation becoming a subject that inter-ested him. He made Alexandroffsky as he likes best, for this is the secret of success in any avocation. The farmer who delights in horses or cattle, or sheep, or pigs, will do better generally to devote himself mainly to whichever of these specialties he prefers, of course taking into account the adaptation of his farm tling into the sea at Newport, and im-proved the fishing reel. Becoming in-terested in fish culture, he invented the who, in addition to the love of one or glass feeding vessels which are to be seen at Druid Hill Park, and which have been adopted by the Maryland Fish Comsary in a successful breeder. It does not follow that because a farmer likes Newport villa he used the unceasing un-dulation of the waves as a motive power successfully and intelligently. A great shore to the water of a spring on the shore to the top of the building. To enumerate all the improvements which he perfected would be tedious. Nor was such breeds as the Short-Horn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Essex pigs, would compel success in any avocation same may be said of men who have proved highly successful in growing wheat, potatoes or any one of the numerous kinds of fruits. is due less to the kind of crop than to the character of the man who grows it. There is an advantage in some one crop a specialty, in the fact

small farm, something on a large scale. efactions that genius has given to man-kind.—Baltimore Sun. It costs considerably less per acre to grow fifty acres of wheat, harvest and thresh it, than to grow five acres On a -A recent Pennsylvania discovery is small farm most operations must be on eposit of oil which exhibits none of a small scale, and therefore done at a the impurities of petroleum when it disadvantage. But if the small farmer comes from the ground, but, on the will select the crop which he is most successful with, and it will usually be one in which he is most enthusiastic, he can devote his main attention to that, unless experience proves this advisable, of making more money than if he

drudged away most of his time at some-thing in which he took little interest.—

Start Right and Then Stick.

A great many men throughout the country are "going back to farming" this year, and an unusual number of young men are looking out for a start in the same business. The reports that come from the West, of a revival of the old-time inpouring of new settlers and the accounts of the taking up of old farms in New England, are among the best signs of the times. If the new farmers will only start right, and then stick to it, their success may be insured in advance. Want of foresight in choosing, and stability of purpose and effort, are at the bottom of half the failures in farming, for it is even more disastrous for a farmer to make sudden and radical changes in his business plans than to "put all his eggs in one basket," by depending on one crop. The farmer who "rotates" from sheep to cows, and from cows to grain, and from grain to fruit, with every fluctustion of the markets, is pretty sure to get in one crop that he can't " raise'

i mortgage.

Every farm is better adapted to some industries than others. If the land is low and springy and cold, foot rot or other diseases will take the profits off of sheep. If there is not plenty of pure, cool water, and pasturage especially adapted to cows in its chemical charac teristics, and that does not shrivel up by the end of July, dairying will not prosper. If the grain-producing ele-ments in the soil are exhausted, or insect-enemies or climatic influe terfere, grain crops will fail. If fruit trees must stand "with their feet in the water," owing to lack of drainage, orchards will prove disappointing. Then again, men are as different as their farms. Some have just the knack

to bring together a dairy of cows, near ly every one of which shall be a "good nilker," and by gentle, clean, provident management secure large returns for the best of products. Another has the faculty of having his his seed, his fertilizers, his and seasons, just right to coax fields of waving grain from the soil. Another will have a flock of sheep, every one of which looks as though bred to enter for the premium at the County Fair. Still another will plant and prune and shape an orchard of half-a-thousand apple trees so that they shall all stand uniform, smooth, symmetrical, vielding just such apple in just such quantities, as he planned when he bought the trees from the nurs-ery. The point is that every man, in farming as in other occupations, should ascertain what his combined inward forces and outward circumstances will enable him to do best, and do that. As a rule, diversified farming is the best, except in localities pre-eminently adapt-ed to one branch, like the dairy regions of New York or the natural grain-fields of the West. A snug little orchard: fields of grain.

grass, corn, and root crops; a manage able drove of cows or sheep; a pair of choice breeding mares; a pen of good hogs; a yard of poultry; some extra crops to experiment on—this old-fash-ioned method is about the safest and most comfortable, after all. For spe-cialties require special knowledge and special conditions of success. They are like a one-legged milking-stool—can't stand alone; while varied farming has various supports. - Golden Rule.

-Librarian Rice, of the Springfield, Mass., City Library, deduces this conclusion from his experience: "Those

But after they have once had interest— have familiarized themselves with the fact that money is worth something—they very rarely forget it, or fail to act upon it.—N. Y. Times.

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